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BULGARIA ANNOUNCES 1950 ECONOMIC PLAN,
REVEALS SERIOUS ERRORS IN 1949 PLANNING

Vulka Chervenkov
Chairman, Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers reports that the 1949 industrial plan has been exceeded by 7.1 percent and has surpassed the fulfillment level of 1948 by 29.5 percent. In separate branches of industry, the 1948 plan has been exceeded as follows: power 21 percent, coal 22.3, ores 38.4, cement 30.4, textiles 25.1, flour 23, vegetable oil 21.2, sugar 8 percent, etc.

As a result of this progress, Bulgarian industry will henceforth fully supply domestic requirements and produce new types of machines, goods, and equipment. The plan provides for the serial production of internal-combustion engines, electric motors, transformers, tractor plows, cultivators, drills, disk harrows, concrete mixers, stone crushers, elevators, mowers, radio sets, etc.

Despite the drought, purchasing organizations have acquired a larger number of agricultural products and stocks, such as tobacco, cotton, flax, wool, meat, vegetables, etc., and due to these operations, exports have been increased of tobacco, rose oil, fruit, and vegetables in exchange for foreign industrial products.

Deep plowing and sowing operations have been successfully completed and will provide favorable conditions for the 1950 harvest.

The government and the Communist Party have taken every possible measure to promote farm workers' cooperatives, state farms, and machine-tractor stations during 1949. The area cultivated by cooperative enterprises has doubled and the number of livestock has more than doubled. The yields and animal productivity of cooperative enterprises, as well as incomes, have considerably exceeded those of small private farms.

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

By providing farmers with tractor station services, the government has eased and promoted cooperative farm work and the work of small and medium farmers, and has succeeded in improving harvest results.

Rail, water, and motor transportation has exceeded the plan by 6.8 percent and the 1948 operation volume by 28.4 percent. The rolling stock has been used to greater advantage, and stop-over time has been considerably shortened.

The turnover of goods in state and cooperative enterprises has reached a higher level, and the sales increase over 1948 reads as follows: bread 18.3 percent, macaroni 35.4, vegetables 26.2, potatoes 88.3, sugar 32.4, sugar products 2.8, meat 28.9, eggs 68.2, cotton fabrics 8.3, woolen fabrics 19.5, knitwear 58.8, shoes 4.8, galoshes 39.9, soap 42.7 percent.

Capital construction has been considerably expanded and has exceeded the plan by 23 percent. The following projects, which were begun in 1948, have been put into operation: four power stations, over 2,000 kilometers of power line, the Vasil Kolarov Dam, a number of industrial enterprises, agricultural buildings, schools, hospitals, theaters, libraries, etc. New housing has been made ready for occupancy in an area of 985,000 square kilometers.

The socialized sector has provided about 60 percent of the national income, 99 percent of the industrial production, 86 percent of the turnover, and 10 percent of the agricultural production.

Nevertheless, a close analysis shows that 1949 planning has been subject to serious errors. Some enterprises, and even some entire branches of the economy, have failed to fulfill their quotas, to correlate their work, and frequently operated on a basis contradicting sound economic principles. Defective production is still tolerated; waste and excess continue to hamper and reduce the output of production tools and consumers' goods.

During the 1948-49 season, the indifference and political shortsightedness of the Ministry of Mines has prevented the exploitation of new deposits and the preparatory work which might have considerably increased the coal and ore output of 1950.

The Ministry of Industry has failed to fulfill the production plan for many consumers' articles, has produced numerous articles of defective manufacture, and, in general, has presented a very poor assortment of goods.

The Ministry of Agriculture has shown very poor leadership and has done very little to promote the proper organization of cooperatives, state farms, and machine-tractor stations.

The Ministry of Internal Trade and its departments, as well as the various consumers' organizations, are also operating in a most unsatisfactory manner. The goods distribution throughout districts and okoliya is defective; Bolshevik trade principles have not been introduced. There has been no sincere effort to increase the quantity of goods on hand, their standards and assortments, or to prevent shortcomings in the purchase of agricultural goods, and safeguard state interests in the crop purchase of quota commodities.

The Ministry of Transportation has failed to set up proper freight-shipping schedules or to eliminate accidents, and has inadequately utilized the running capacity of its railroad cars, locomotives, steamships, and automobiles, as well as the average daily loading of freight cars.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The Ministry of Electrification and Reclamation has failed to fulfill government instructions regarding a proper and uninterrupted power supply to industrial and economic enterprises, and has not conducted the construction of new power stations and the introduction of irrigation measures efficiently.

Capital construction has also been subject to many deficiencies, such as the absence of plans and estimates. As a result of these shortcomings, the capital investment plan is being exceeded, but the productive capacity of new projects is far below plan expectations.

There has been no consistent policy to reduce costs and increase productivity, and work is not organized adequately. The wage system does not offer enough incentive to stimulate productivity, and there is still considerable waste in the use of raw materials, fuel, and power. Cost reduction has been insignificant and the accumulation of industrial products very slow.

In many instances, large stocks of raw materials have remained in storehouses and have not been used in the production process. Inventories taken 10 December 1949 show that the warehouses of the Ministry of Transportation contained ferrous materials sufficient to last for 2 years, the Ministry of Electrification stored nonferrous metals to last for 18 months, etc.

The State Planning Commission has also been guilty of many errors. It has seldom fulfilled the projects advanced by individual ministries, has shown little energy to push the larger and more difficult projects, and has generally preferred to follow the line of least resistance. Furthermore, it has not controlled the fulfillment of its projects, has refrained from releasing reserve funds, enhancing the yearly plans, and developing new production, and thereby has seriously delayed the economic progress of the Republic. Nothing has been done to stop financial and material waste, especially in capital construction, and projects of purely local interest have been promoted without regard to the general interest.

The Council of Ministers considers that the fundamental assignments of the 1950 plan are: the widest possible multilateral development of all branches of the national economy, more rapid industrial production, the improvement of agricultural work, including an increase in yield and animal productivity based on cooperative farming, state farms, and machine-tractor stations, and the most far-reaching improvement in the physical and cultural standards of the population.

To reach these goals, the Council of Ministers has passed the following resolutions:

Fundamental Indexes of 1950 Plan

The fundamental indexes of the 1950 national economic plan have been established according to Amendment No 1 and include the following provisions:

To increase the national income by 29.8 percent over 1949.

To increase the entire volume of industrial production (including local industries) in base-year prices of 1939, by 16.3 percent, distributed as follows: Ministry of Industry 18.2 percent, Ministry of Electrification 24, Ministry of Transportation 13.4, Ministry of Internal Trade 12, Ministry of Foreign Trade 79.7, Ministry of Roads and Construction 16.9, Ministry of Public Health 18.3 and the Central Cooperative Union (including local industry) 42 percent.

The production increase for the main industrial products will be established as follows: power 14 percent, coal 7, iron ores 3.7, zinc and lead ores 24.4, cast iron 28.8, assorted nails 6.4 iron pipes 89.7, iron stoves

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

23, steam boilers 45.1, internal-combustion engines 103.2, electric motors 67.3, transformers 183.8, tractor plows 311.7, tractor drills 55.8, cement 7.7, cotton fabrics 28.9, woolen fabrics 30.4, shoes 50.2, rubber shoes 162.6; automobile tires 63.2, meat 10.1, lard 85.4, vegetable oil 12.9, fish 30.1, and sugar 3.9 percent.

The general increase in agricultural production over 1949 will be established at 40.5 percent, and the total cultivated area will be increased by 4.4 percent, 68 percent of which will be irrigated area.

The average yield per decare on farm workers' cooperatives must reach 153 kilograms per decare for wheat, 140 for rye, 185 for barley, 161 for corn, 345 for rice, 119 for sunflower seed, 23 for ginned cotton, 85 for tobacco, and 1,880 for sugar beets.

The number of livestock is to be increased as follows: horses 6 percent, cattle 8, buffaloes 5.7, hogs 32, sheep 12, goats 14.2, poultry 56, and bees 22 percent.

The average daily loading of freight cars must be increased by 9 percent, of freight by water 15.5 percent, and of freight by automobile 9.8 percent.

The attendance in elementary, intermediate, and vocational schools is to be considerably increased. The seating capacity of theaters and motion-picture theaters is to be increased by 9.3 percent, the number of hospital beds by 15 percent, and beds in tuberculosis sanatoriums by 17.2 percent; nurseries must increase by 41.5 percent, and enrollment in kindergartens by 5.1 percent.

Public services throughout the cities are to be improved; the water supply expanded by means of a larger main system, and new methods introduced for housing repairs.

The turnover of goods proceeding from the cooperative and state sector must be increased by 23.3 percent. The sale of consumers' goods will be increased as follows: meat 17.5 percent, vegetable oil 28.9, lard 2.6, cotton fabrics 30.1, woolen fabrics 48.2, shoes 66.2, soap 13.2, stoves 68.9, beds 3.3 percent, etc.

Industry and Transportation

The 1950 national economic plan for industry and transportation and the plan for the first quarter of the year have been established according to Amendment No 2.

The ministries and departments are requested to balance the year and the quarter plans on the basis of the productive capacity of enterprises, as of 1 January 1950, and of the prospective capacity of new enterprises to be included in the production process during the year. The plan fulfillment will be strictly checked.

Ministers and department chiefs are requested to call monthly meetings to discuss plan fulfillment, to introduce practical improvements, and to see that all government directives are executed unconditionally.

Department chiefs and plant managers who have consistently failed to fulfill government plans will be dismissed and replaced by personnel capable of assuring proper plan fulfillment.

Department chiefs and plant managers in charge of establishing plans for their associations and enterprises are requested to provide quality indexes and assortment lists of the manufactured goods, to assure the elimination of defects and low-quality production. Individuals responsible for the latter will be prosecuted.

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Minister of Industry Anton Yugov is requested to improve the organization of his department and of all its associations and enterprises with regard to plan fulfillment, to eliminate the remaining elements of Kostovism, and to assure an uninterrupted production increase, based on high standards and good assortments. The essential objects of the 1950 program of the Ministry will be:

1. Increase coal extraction by opening new mines, and expanding the old. The output of the Dimitrovo and Dimitrovgrad mines must be substantially increased, and surveys of the Sofia, Nikolaev, and Marishka basins will establish the chances of opening new coal basins in these areas.
2. Increase the extraction of lead and zinc ores by opening new mines and expanding the old.
3. Increase the production of building material, especially cement and glass, and to improve the quality of the materials.
4. Substantially increase production and improve quality and selection in the machine-building and metalworking industries, particularly of industrial machinery, and to produce new types of machinery, especially agricultural machinery.
5. Increase the production and assortment of consumers' goods, such as textiles, shoes, clothing, soap, cosmetics, sugar products, furniture, housewares, etc. Special emphasis will be laid on the spinning and shoe industry and on houseware production.
6. Improve the purchase system of the cotton and sugar-beet crops.

Minister of Transportation G. Chankov is directed to take immediate measures for the improvement of the entire transportation system, adapting it for plan fulfillment, eliminating breakdowns and interruptions, and assuring a higher volume of transportation. The essential objects of the 1950 transportation plan will be:

1. More intensive utilization of rolling stock, an increase in average daily locomotive runs, and an increased circulation of locomotives, automobiles, and steamships.
2. Early overhaul of mobile loading equipment, to maintain it in readiness for operation.
3. Improvement of locomotive houses and locomotive repairs, and prompter starting of locomotive trips.
4. Improvement of the transportation industry.
5. Mechanization of loading and unloading.

Minister of Forestry G. Popov is directed to substantially improve the woodcutting and shipping system and the wood-processing industry, and to take all measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the 1950 forestry plan. The essential objects for 1950 will be:

1. Expansion of woodcutting and speedy shipment of logs to railroad stations and sawmills.
2. Mechanization of woodcutting.

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

3. Expansion of woodcutting in areas containing suitable timber which has not been exploited, and the simultaneous reduction of cutting in exploited areas to bring the latter down to normal cutting schedules.

4. Bringing wood-processing mills closer to the storage centers.

The chairman of the Central Cooperative Union, P. Takov, is directed to take the necessary measures to improve the purchasing and processing of agricultural commodities and the administration of cooperatives, and to assure the unconditional fulfillment of the 1950 plan. The essential objects for 1950 will be:

1. Substantial expansion of the agricultural processing industry and bringing processing plants closer to their supply sources, especially with regard to such raw materials as flax, milk, and milk products.

2. Improvement of standards and a higher yield of finished products derived from agricultural production.

3. Improvement of leadership in district cooperatives in regard to purchasing and processing operations.

Minister of Electrification Kimon Georgiev is requested to take immediate measures to adapt the operations of the ministry to the resolutions passed by the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party on 2 November 1949. The essential objects of the 1950 plan will be:

1. Widest possible expansion of power stations provided by the plan, an increase of their productivity, and an increase in the supply of power for industrial and domestic purposes.

2. Introduction of Bolshevik principles in the construction of new power plants and dams, and a higher technical level of construction.

3. Drafting of a long-range plan for the electrification of Bulgaria within the next 15 years.

Agriculture and Forestry

The 1950 national plan for farm workers' cooperatives, state farms, machine tractor stations, and auxiliary enterprises has been established according to Amendment No 3.

Minister of Agriculture Titko Chernokolev and Minister of Forestry Georgi Popov are directed to inform, within 5 days, all district and okoliya agricultural departments, state farms, cooperative farms, machine tractor stations, and forestry enterprises of the plan's provisions and to assure its unconditional fulfillment.

Minister of Agriculture Titko Chernokolev is directed to improve substantially the operations of his department, all its district and okoliya offices, agronomic and veterinary centers, state farms, cooperatives, and machine-tractor stations, according to the resolutions passed by the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party on 21 January 1950. The essential objects of the 1950 plan will be:

1. Thorough development of all branches of agriculture, higher yields, and higher livestock productivity.

2. Widest possible expansion of irrigated areas for the 1950 sowing campaign.

- 6 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

3. Expansion of planted areas and an increase in grain yields, substantial improvement in grain deliveries to the cities and districts, production of industrial crops, and the establishment of state reserves.

4. Development of high-yielding drought, cold, and pest-resistant varieties of grain.

5. Increase in industrial plant sowings; higher yields and larger deliveries of cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, and roses.

6. Increase in livestock numbers and higher milk, wool, and meat production which must exceed the 1949 output, at least by 1.5 or 2 times. Greater animal fertility must be insured by means of artificial insemination, and an increased number of purebred and highly productive animals.

7. Expansion of irrigation work and fulfillment of the plan to provide new irrigated areas for cultivation according to agronomic calendars.

8. Widest possible expansion of farm workers' cooperatives, their proper organization and political consolidation, better agricultural services, and more efficient leadership; the formation of permanent work brigades as the basic unit in cooperative farmwork, and gradual introduction of women into responsible positions.

9. Improvement of machine-tractor stations, which are the basic instrument of the government in upholding state leadership in agricultural work, fuller utilization of the tractor park, higher productivity of every machine, general mechanization of agricultural work based on tractors, political consolidation of state farms, and correct delivery of their produce to the state. Also, the expansion of model farms and the use of graded seed and purebred livestock throughout the country.

10. Introduction of the agronomic principles of Dokuchaev, Kostichev, Timiryazev, and Vil'yams, concerning the 3-field system, protective forest belts, proper soil preparation, etc.

11. Development of new varieties and animal breeds, based on the teachings of Michurin and Lysenko.

12. Adoption of the suggestions concerning new plants which were personally offered by Stalin, and research on them in experimental stations and institutions.

Minister of Forestry G. Popov is directed to improve the operations of his department in regard to forest cultivation and preservation, to expand forest areas, and to see to it that all state requirements during 1950 with regard to high-quality timber be fully satisfied.

Local Industry and Communal Economy

The 1950 plan for the development of local industry and communal enterprises is established according to Amendment No 4.

Minister of Communal Economy Petur Kamenkov is directed to inform, within 5 days, districts, okoliya, cities, and individual enterprises to take all necessary measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the 1950 plan. The essential objects of the plan will be:

1. Improvement of the municipal economy, with special emphasis on housing and living conditions.

- 7 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

2. Expansion and improvement of the water, sewer, and road systems.
3. Expansion, reconstruction, and reconditioning of housing and the improvement of the hotel industry.

Minister of Communal Economy and Welfare Petur Kamenkov is directed to provide all necessary measures for the improvement of industrial organizations under the jurisdiction of his department, for their expansion, and for the unconditional fulfillment of the 1950 plan. The essential objects of the industrial plan will be:

1. Introduction of rules and order in the administration of industrial enterprises, especially in those under the jurisdiction of people's soviets.
2. Overhauling of mills, allowing for a more efficient handling of the new harvest, and the reorganization of their accounting system.
3. Substantial improvement of slaughterhouses, and the proper use of waste, such as blood, horns, hoofs, and intestines.
4. Expansion and improvement of blacksmith and repair shops.
5. Establishment of a large number of tailoring shops and shoemaking establishments, using material provided by the local population; also establishment of alteration and repair shops for shoes and clothes, operated on an improved work system.

Education, Science, Public Health, and Social Welfare

The 1950 plan for education, science, public health, and social welfare has been established according to Amendment No 5. The Ministries of Public Health, Education, Labor, and Social Welfare are directed to inform, within 5 days, the districts, okoliya, institutions, and enterprises of the provisions of the plan.

Minister of Education K. Dramaliev is directed to expand the elementary and intermediate school system, according to the plan, to provide a better supply of textbooks and school supplies, to enroll all children of school age, and to increase the number of students in junior and senior high schools. The essential objects of the 1950 plan will be:

1. Increase the number of intermediate and elementary schools to 9,419 and the number of pupils in them to 1,012,800; increase the number of vocational schools to 254, and their students to 82,400.
2. Improve curriculums and conduct them on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theories according to practices in the USSR; improve educational standards inside and outside the schools; and rear the youth in a spirit of devotion to the fatherland and the USSR. Prepare a sufficient number of textbooks on Bulgarian language and literature, Russian language and literature, Bulgarian history, and natural science.
3. Intensify the Marxist-Leninist training of the teaching staffs, especially in the field of the humanities, and improve their educational standards.
4. Liquidate all remnants of bourgeois ideology in pedagogy, of bourgeois historiography, and of the Weissman-Morgan teachings in biology.

Minister of Public Health P. Kolarov is directed to increase the number of hospitals, dispensaries, and maternity clinics according to the plan, to introduce better medical services, increase the number of medical schools, and provide them with medicines and instruments. The essential objects of the 1950 plan will be:

- 8 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

1. Increase the number of beds in state hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoriums, and maternity clinics.
2. Improve medical services in industrial areas.
3. Improve medical services in rural areas.
4. Improve medical services for home patients.
5. Increase the number of X-ray clinics, physiotherapy clinics, dental offices, and the production of medicines.
6. Improve health resorts, especially those for the working population.
7. Introduce strict control of private physicians eliminate quacks, systematically check the qualifications of private doctors, and fight their mercenary practices.

The Chairman of the Committee of Science, Art, and Culture, Sava Ganovski is directed to increase the number of scientific institutions, theaters, motion-picture shows, libraries, and institutions of higher learning, according to the plan, and to improve their standards. The essential objects of the 1950 plan will be:

1. Science -- to improve scientific research institutes, laboratories, and centers, to introduce scientific research in institutions of higher learning and direct them to the study of the immediate problems of the national economy, with the elimination of all bourgeois methodology. The results of scientific discovery must be applied immediately to current production.
2. Art -- to improve theaters and motion pictures and make them available to the rural population, to introduce plays based on the works of Bulgarian and Russian classics which emphasize the struggle of the people for socialism, and to eliminate bourgeois ideology from every sphere of artistic activity.
3. Education -- to improve the work of cultural and educational institutions, popular reading rooms, and club libraries, and to organize popular clubs and use them to spread political propaganda and agitation.
4. Advanced education -- to increase the number of workers admitted to colleges and universities, to create an intellectual class of industrial workers and agricultural laborers, to improve the qualifications of specialists, to revise curriculums on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology, to eliminate all bourgeois methodology, and to promote talented students from the working class to graduate and scientific work.

The Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, Dobri Terpeshev, is directed to improve substantially the work of his department; to introduce more order into the field of social security and pensions and liquidate the abuses occurring in the latter, to improve homes for the aged and disabled, and to promote the rehabilitation of disabled workers for industrial work. The essential objects of the 1950 plan will be:

1. Regulate the pension problem, revise the lists of pension holders, and cut payments to unauthorized individuals.
2. Select well-qualified disabled workers for industrial rehabilitation, and improve the training courses and living conditions in homes for the disabled.
3. Improve working and living conditions in child centers and rest homes.

- 9 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Trade

The 1950 plan for state and cooperative trade as well as the 1950 import and export plan are established according to Amendment No 6. The Ministers of Foreign Trade and of Internal Trade and the Chairman of the Central Cooperative Union are directed to inform, within 5 days, all their organizations, districts, and the okoliya of the provisions of the plan.

Minister of Internal Trade P. Pavlovski and Chairman of the Central Cooperative Union P. Takov are directed to increase the turnover of goods, improve sales services, and tighten discipline and order in the delivery of agricultural products. The essential objects of the 1950 plan will be:

1. Release stocks of goods provided by the plan for sale, and also some not mentioned in plan, to improve the supply.
2. Expand trading facilities, move trading centers closer to populated areas, offer better sales services, and eliminate abuses and misappropriations.
3. Strengthen and improve the system of purchasing agricultural commodities, and ensure that the state is properly supplied.
4. Assure the early and proper delivery of industrial goods to agricultural centers, according to state contracts.
5. Strengthen the control of standards and assortments, and discontinue the acceptance of defective products.
6. Increase the number of stores and the volume of goods sold at free market prices, with emphasis on textiles, clothing, shoes, building materials, housewares, stoves, beds, preserves, etc., in cities and rural areas.

Minister of Foreign Trade D. Ganev is directed to improve the work of his department and take measures to re-establish the export of goods exported heretofore, and to add new articles. The export plan must be executed with the utmost accuracy and, on the other hand, more discipline must be observed in the import of machinery, equipment, and raw materials. Trade agreements must be effected on time.

The main object of the ministry will be to achieve a favorable foreign trade balance.

Labor and Cost

The 1950 plan for establishing the number of workers in state enterprises, the salary fund, work productivity, and cost reduction has been established according to Amendment No 7.

The ministries, departments, and district and okoliya soviets are requested to inform all organizations and enterprises of the provisions of the plan within 5 days.

The essential objects of the plan are: increase industrial labor productivity in 1950 by at least 12.4 percent, increase the average daily wage by 2.9 percent, and reduce production costs by 2.8 percent in proportion to 1949.

The ministers, department chiefs, and managers of organizations and enterprises are directed to:

- 10 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

1. Establish daily controls of plan fulfillment with regard to the number of workers and employees, and expenditures of the work fund. To prevent provisions of the plan from being exceeded, increases may be authorized only upon approval of the Council of Ministers.

2. Establish quarterly controls with regard to cost reduction. A board, especially appointed for this service, will review all the relevant reports and carry out the necessary measures. The enterprises are expected to cut all excessive expenditures for labor, raw materials, fuel, and power.

3. Review the wage system and, if necessary, establish new wage regulations designed to increase productivity. Eliminate the depersonalization of labor and the equalization of wages by appropriate reforms, subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Capital Construction

The 1950 plan for capital investments, the list of unlimited capital projects, and the plan for putting new production facilities into operation in 1950, has been established according to Amendment No 8. After publication of the above amendment, no more applications for unlimited capital projects will be accepted.

Ministers and department chiefs may not start new construction not provided by the plan unless a permit has been obtained from the Council of Ministers, may not increase capital investment over the prescribed limits, nor exceed the terms established for the activation of new projects.

The Ministry of Finance (the Investment Bank) and the State Planning Commission will discontinue, on 1 January 1950, the release of funds and building material for projects not provided for by the plan, with the exception of low-budget projects provided with construction plans and approved by the ministers, and only within the general confines of low-budget capital investments established by the Council of Ministers.

The ministers and department chiefs are directed to:

1. Provide estimates on all projects included in the 1950 construction plan before the deadline of 1 April 1950.
2. Provide the manpower and supervision necessary to complete the projects on the term fixed by the plan.
3. Conclude, by 1 April 1950, all relevant contracts with the building organizations.
4. Supply building sites with all necessary materials.
5. Supply material of good quality and eliminate excess.
6. Introduce daily checks of construction progress, standards, and expenditures based on the estimates.
7. Increase mechanization, fully utilize machinery, and improve work organization.

Estimates on construction projects exceeding half a billion leva are to be presented for approval to the Council of Ministers and must be accompanied by the final opinion of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Roads and Construction.

- 11 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Material and Technical Supplies

The 1950 plan for the distribution of materials, finished products, food, and domestic and imported goods has been established according to Amendment No 9.

During the first quarter of 1950, the State Planning Commission will check the stocks of merchandise for sale and study methods to increase their manufacture.

The ministries and departments are requested to:

1. To take immediate measures providing a greater economy in the use of industrial raw materials and to reach the following yields of finished products: cotton fiber production, to be at least 33.4 percent of the amount of unginning cotton; cotton-fiber yarn, 92 percent; woolen yarn, at least 80 percent; average weight per 100 meters of cotton cloth not to exceed 14.75 kilograms; hemp fiber, from the stem, 16 percent; flax fiber, from the stem, 18.94 percent; sugar, from sugar beets, at least 14.2 percent; sunflower seed oil, at least 23.5 percent; pressed cottonseed oil, at least 13.5 percent; extracted cottonseed oil, at least 15.4 percent; extracted rape-seed oil, at least 34.75 percent.
2. Reduce the use of fuel power and raw materials by at least 10 percent per production unit in proportion to 1949.
3. Assure the uninterrupted supply of fuel, power, and raw materials throughout the year.
4. Release new sources of raw materials, replace scarce materials by substitutes, and salvage waste for production purposes.
5. Conclude, prior to 15 March 1950, contracts between enterprises and supply and consumer organizations, to assure proper delivery throughout the year.

The State Planning Commission is requested to set up quarterly reports containing the following data: stocks of material on hand, the delivery of stocks to the various ministries according to plan, and the replacement of government reserves.

When the responsible ministries do not take over their allotted stocks within 3 months, the deliveries shall be cancelled and sold to another ministry.

The State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Industry are directed to establish within 3 months the quotas of raw materials required by particular industries and the types of manufactured products, and to submit them for approval to the Council of Ministers.

Economic Development Throughout Districts and Okoliya

The 1950 plan for the expansion of local industries, agriculture, capital investments, turnover, communal economy, education, public health, and cultural activities, under the jurisdiction of the local soviets, has been established according to Amendment No 10.

The boards of district and okoliya soviets are directed to inform, within 10 days, all their enterprises and institutions of the provisions of the plan and to assure its unconditional fulfillment.

- 12 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The boards of district and okoliya soviets are directed to:

1. Improve economic planning and strictly control its fulfillment by means of daily reports.
2. Take every measure for the development of local initiative to promote new industries and expand existing enterprises; produce consumers' goods from local materials; and produce new articles.
3. Improve leadership, fulfill the agricultural expansion plan, and give full support to farm workers' cooperatives, state farms, and machine tractor stations, as well as other agricultural enterprises; promote the expansion of sown areas, and the increase of yields and of livestock; intensify and control agricultural campaigns, and assure an early and accurate delivery of commodities for state purchase.
4. Improve schools, cultural institutions, and public health centers; enroll all children of school age; and improve all educational and medical services.
5. Assure proper goods turnover, improve socialized and cooperative trade, and promote better sales services.

The State Planning Commission and the ministries concerned are directed to prepare, before 1 April 1950, the forms and schedules for the statistical reports of ministries, departments, districts, and okoliya. The reports will be submitted to the Main Statistical Administration of the State Planning Commission.

The State Planning Commission is directed to control the plan fulfillment of particular ministries, departments, districts, and okoliya, and to submit monthly reports to the government stating the conditions prevailing during the previous month throughout the country, as well as in the particular departments, industrial branches, and main production enterprises.

The State Planning Commission is directed to increase the quarterly production plans by promoting new resources and opportunities.

The Council of Ministers directs the State Planning Commission, the ministers, department chiefs, chairmen of district and okoliya soviets, and all enterprise managers to establish intensive, i.e., Bolshevik plans, and thereby project the Bulgarian economy toward socialism. Only plans based on the norms of the progressive mean, instead of the arithmetical mean will be approved. Furthermore, the plans must be based on the performance of top-level enterprises and top-level engineers, technicians, and workers.

It is likewise directed that the plans establish the daily progress of industrial production and provide that each day exceed the performance of the preceding day to achieve an ever-increasing volume of industrial and agricultural production.

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- 13 -

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